

Our experience with the chufa dates back to the spring of 1835, when a small package of about a dozen tubers was received from the Department at Washington. They were planted in

the garden soil very rich, and the product, which was really wonderful, carefully saved and planted the following spring as a field crop. And their cultivation has been continued (with the exception of two years during the war, when the seed was lost) without interruption to the present time. Therefore, whatever may be said in this paper is the result of twenty years' practical experience. That experience has shown that in some respects the habits of the plant here and in Europe are widely different. For instance, it is represented that there the plant grows to the height of about three

feet, whereas here it seldom attains more than half that height. Again in the mode of culture. It is there the practice, as we learn from the Agricultural Report, to plant the tubers two or three inches apart, ten inches between the rows in each, about a bushel a sower." Whereas, our experience has taught us that a single tuber, one foot apart in a drill, is much better. Other departures from the European custom have also been found necessary in adapting it to our American soil and climate.

While the *chufa* is highly relished by the negroes, and is a favorite food of the principal and greatest value is as feed for hogs—for making pork. It is exceedingly nutritious, sweet, oily and

pleasant to the taste of "both man and beast." There is no food that hogs are so fond of, nothing on which they will grow and fatten so rapidly, as sweet potatoes. They will eat them and make them into pork so cheaply. One season, as an experiment, we planted in the same field sweet potatoes, peanuts, cow-peas and chufas. About the first of October the hogs were turned into the field with the privilege of helping themselves to such as they liked best, and, notwithstanding their well known fondness for sweet potatoes and peanuts, they at once commenced on the chufas, and consumed this crop of chufas or cow-peas until the surplus of chufa was expended or too

Hogs to meet the demands of appetite. Hogs will also leave corn to feed on chufas; and actual experiments have established the fact that, in flesh producing qualities, the chufa is fully equal to corn; and when taken together constantly, the one gives another. And the chufa will produce four to six times as much as corn, the advantage of the former for making pork is conclusively established. Land that will produce twenty-five bushels of corn to the acre will yield one hundred to a hundred and fifty bushels of chufas. A bushel of chufas, after having been washed and dried, will weigh from forty to forty-six pounds, vary-

bers. If grown in rich and suitable soil, and properly cultivated, the tubers will be large and firm, and will weigh, thoroughly dried, forty pounds to the bushel, which may be considered the standard weight. Taking this as the standard, and estimating the yield of corn at twenty-five bushels per acre, and of chufas at twenty-five bushels (the lower figure), and we have in pounds this result: Corn, fourteen hundred pounds; chufas, forty-six hundred pounds; being as 40 to 14 in favor of chufas. On richer land the produce of each will, of course, be correspondingly greater; and there will yield fifty bushels of corn per acre with

fias, and on. Hence we have well-authenticated reports of three, four and even five hundred bushels of chufas to the acre. But it is unsafe to calculate on such crops. On good ordinary lands one may reasonably expect a production of a hundred to a hundred and fifty bushels; and more than that will seldom be realized.

court. The prisoner was an old negro about sixty years of age, and widely known in his neighborhood, who was brought to the attention of the grand jury because of the reputation of a personable, industrious and off-insensitive man. In an encounter with Luke Dorsey, a negro of desperate character, who, it seems, had offered some insult to his wife, Dorsey was killed. At the close of the trial, the venerable David James, the father of the Hon. John H. James, arose. Upon permission from the court he proceeded in a voice tremulous with emotion to address the early life of the prisoner. He had been his master, and had raised him and watched over him in his boyhood.

He had been the nurse and companion of his children, and the most obedient, affectionate and hard-working slave he had ever owned. The old gentleman, on producing appeal to the court, but his voice failed and he could continue no further. The tears rushed from his eyes, and, kneeling at the railing near the prisoner, he bowed his face in his hands and gave vent to his feelings. In consideration of the circumstances in his favor the judge imposed a light sentence of three years in the penitentiary.

manufacture of phonographs on a large scale. He claims that he has just made a great improvement in the phonograph by substituting a circular plate for the cylinder and by attaching clock works as the propelling power in place of the crank, which insures regularity and accuracy in the running of the cylinder. He has also succeeded in selling their phonographs for \$100 each. They intend to phonograph orchestral and vocal concerts, speeches, general literature, etc. The sheet bearing the sound impressions will be taken from the phonograph and reproduced to as great an extent by the electric spring as for twenty-five cents apiece. In order

to resemble the organ or vocal music. The phonograph will be attached to a hole in one of the barrels from the other end will project a funnel like those used in ventilating steamships. This will receive the music from the entire orchestra, but will course the volume of sound will be much less.

France has lost her monarchs, but keeps souvenirs of them. These treasures will figure at the exposition, the will be exhibited in the first hall of the fine arts, near the military school, vault four metres deep and three and half metres square is now being built in this hall, meant to be a place

safety for the crown diamonds during the night. This treasury, dug in earth, will be entirely isolated from all other buildings, its sides and bottom will be built up with thick coats of cement, and there will besides be a double iron bottom which can be flooded with water. The case in which the jewels are to be displayed will be an artistic marvel. Every evening, when the exposition has closed, the case, by means of a clock work mechanism, will descend into the vault, and the officers of the customs and the iron police, to which the guardsmen will arrange their camp to sleep there.